

Third Year

Final Revision

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Grammar Review :

Future forms

be + going to

decide / decision / intend / intention / plan

There is a dark cloud. It is going to rain.

- Watch out ! The baby is going to fall.
- She's very ill. I'm afraid she's going to die.
- Look! This tree is going to fall. (Look , listen, watch out)

(am, is are + V +ing)

arrangements

Visit / travel / meeting - party - coronation

He is travelling tomorrow. He has got a ticket.

استخدام المضارع البسيط

تقويم و جدول المواعيد للمواصلات / السينما و المدرسة

- ♦ The film starts at 9.
- ♦ The train leaves at 8 pm.
- ♦ My exam is in June.

لاحظ استخدام المستقبل البسيط. will / shall + inf. غالبا مع :

predict - expect .../ sure / think / wonder / hope / believe /

suppose / promise / perhaps / possibly / probably ,

الروابط if , when / as soon as / after / until

adverbs of frequency

♦ تستخدم الظروف الدالة على التكرار قبل كل الأفعال و بعد to Be - وهي :

never / rarely = seldom / often = frequently /

always / sometimes = occasionally / usually / still

- We usually go to bed early.
- He is always late.

Future continuous المستقبل المستمر **will be + v + ing**

حدث سيكون مستمر في وقت معين في المستقبل

I **will be driving** to Alex this time tomorrow.

Future Perfect - المستقبل التام - **will have + p.p**

by / this time + فترة مستقبلية

حدث سيكون قد تم قبل وقت معين في المستقبل

We **will have finished** school this time next year.

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- The project out by 2028.
(will be carried) X - (will have been carried)
(will carry) - (will have carried) X
- 2- I can't meet you at 3.30 tomorrow. I a football match on TV then.
(will watch) X - watch - (will be watching) - watched)
- 3- I can't see you this evening. I my friends.
(will meet - am going to meet) X - (am meeting) - meet)
- 4- I a cup of coffee in the morning when I get up.
(always have) - have always had - always had X had always had)
- 5- By 2012, I three novels. It was a great achievement for me.
(had written) - will have written X had been writing - was writing)

Find and correct the mistake

1. The building will complete by next year. have been completed
2. I need to get fit, so I have made a decision. I do exercise. I am going
3. I'm probably working abroad. I will is going to
4. There's not a cloud in the sky. I think it will be another warm day tomorrow.
5. The price of phone calls will be reducing by 50%. reduced

Countable Uncountable

♦ العبارات الدالة على الكمية و المبالغ المالية والمدة الزمنية و الثمن و المسافة و الوزن و درجت الحرارة

تُعامل معاملة المفرد s , is , does , has , was ,

- Ten million pounds is a lot of money. • Two hours is a long time to wait.
- Fifty litres of petrol fills my car. • Five kilometres is a long way to walk.
- Three one-pound notes are on the desk. لاحظ (coin / note)

الاسماء الآتية دائما جمع

clothes, goods , troops / arms / remains / police / people / cattle

- The policealready arrested her in connection with the robbery.
(have - are - were - had)

Athletics / politics / gymnastics / mathematics / maths / news / فعل مفرد
economics / statistics / physics / genetics / classics / electronics

Find and correct the mistake

1. The police has searched for a criminal and finally caught him. had
2. Hurry ! there's not many time left. much
3. On my way to work every day, I enjoy being with a cheerful company. companies
4. Statistics were my favourite subject at school. is

Choose the correct answer :

- 1 - A pair of shoes (was - has - are - is) very expensive nowadays.
- 2 - Howof Egypt's electricity is produced by High Dam?
(many - much - often - long)
- 3 - How (much - many) coffee do you want ? . Two cups.
- 4 - I want to print a page , but the printer queue always refers tojammed.
(papers - a paper - paper - pepper)
- 5 - Ten pounds on the floor of my office. Please collect them.
(scattered - was scattered - were scattered - scattering)

Passive المبني للمجهول

(be + p.p التصريف الثالث)

- ♣ We will build a new bridge here soon. ♣ A new bridge will be built here soon.
- ♣ People must keep food in the fridge. ♣ Food must be kept in the fridge.
- ♣ You ought to clean hands before eating. ♣ hands ought to be cleaned hands before eating.

لاحظ هذه الافعال عند التحويل الى مجهول

Say, report, consider, allege, know, think, understand, expect, believe

It + be + p.p that + فاعل + فعل	
[فاعل] be + p.p to + inf. مصدر	أو to have + pp في الماضي

People say that Amin is clever.
It is said that Amin is clever. Amin is said to be clever.

Find and correct the mistake

1. Heat and light are come from the sun. ~~are come~~ come
2. The wind is driven the blades of the fan. ~~driven~~ drives
3. Peace knows to be constructive. ~~knows~~ is known
4. Millions of cars produce by Japanese companies every year. ~~produce~~ produced

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- In many parts of the world, wood.....to heat people's homes and for cooking.
 (are burnt - is burnt - burns - burnt)
- 2- He is known (that he - to be - to have - if he) rich.
- 3- Somebody phoned mother while the dinner.....
 (cooked - was being cooked - was cooking - cooks)
- 4- "Did you go to the party?" - No, I
 (didn't invite - hadn't invited - wasn't invited - invited)

اعتاد ان يفعل شيء في الماضي و لا يفعله الان used to

(عاقِل) used to + مصدر be used to + v + ing
(غير عاقِل) be used to + مصدر be used for + v + ing (يستخدم)

♣ He used to stay up late. = He no longer stays up late.

♣ Did he use to play in street when he was young ?

♣ He is used to travelling. He usually travels.

Find and correct the mistake

1. I don't use to play computer games, but now I play them occasionally. *didn't*
2. When I was in Alexandria, I am used to going swimming every day. *I used to go*

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- He didn't use to sleep much but now he (does - doesn't - did - didn't) .
- 2-My brother used to live in Cairo .This means , hethere now.
(still lives - no longer lives - still lived - didn't live)
- 3-The wind is used to (making - make - made - makes) electricity.
- 4- (Has - Is - Did - Does) he use to play with dolls ?

Present perfect المضارع التام

has / have + p.p

Since	for	ago ماضى بسيط
بعدها بداية فترة محددة	بعدها فترة غير محددة	قبلها فترة غير محددة

" Since " بداية فترة محددة

Friday - April - 7 o'clock - 1998 - last - birthday - yesterday

been	ذهب ثم عاد	gone	ذهب ولم يعد
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لاحظ التركيب - ماضى بسيط مثبت + last + فاعل + since + مدة زمنية + It's

It's ages since I last saw Amin.

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- They in Alex for 3 years.
 (have worked - had worked - were working - has been working)
- 2- My father has (been - gone) to London . He is in Cairo now.
- 3- I really busy recently.
 (have been - has been - was - can be)
- 4- My phone very well since I dropped it.
 (didn't work - haven't worked - hasn't worked - wasn't working)

Find and correct the mistake

1. It's a long time since he has written to me. *wrote*
2. He has studied English since five years. *for*
3. He has been to London since 2001. He will come back next week. *gone*
4. Nobody visited me since last Monday. *has*

قاعدة If

If	0	present simple	, present simple	fact حقيقة
1-	present	, will + inf.		شيء محتمل probable
2-	past simple	, would + inf.		شيء غير محتمل improbable
3-	past perfect (had + p.p)	, would have p.p		شيء مستحيل impossible

- - If you heat water , it boils. ► If water freezes , it turns into ice.
- If they arrive early, they will catch the bus. (احتمال)
- If you see Majed, tell him to call me. ► If the child cries, don't give him any money.
- If I were a bird, I'd fly. / If I had wings, I would fly. غير محتمل
- ♣ He was ill , so he did not visit us.

- If they had taken a taxi, they wouldn't have been late. شيء مستحيل

Should , Were , Had If هذه الأفعال أول الجملة تساوي

- If he has enough time, he will watch the football match.
- Should he have enough time, he will watch the football match.
- ♣ If I were rich , I would help them. ♣ Were I rich , I would help them.

Were + مصدر + to + فاعل = قاعدة If حالة ثانية

If he travelled , he would enjoy. - Were he to travel , he would enjoy.

If اذا / لو

Only if فقط لو

as long as طالما

Provided بشرط

Provided that

In the event that فى حالة

In case فى حالة

on condition that بشرط

Unless اذا لم

sentence , فعل + فاعل

Without بدون

But for لولا

In the event of فى حالة

In case of فى حالة

sentence , / noun / ing + v

ينطبق عليها جميع حالات Ifnot Unless = اذا لم

- If I had not played badly, I would have won.
- Unless I had played badly, I would have won.
- Unless you had helped me, I would have lost my life.
- But for (without) your help, I would have lost my life.

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- him today , she would know what happened.
(If she meets - Had she met - Were she to meet - Should she meet)
- 2- having enough money, I can buy a car.
(Without - If - In case of - should)
- 3- If you to the party, you would have a happy time with us there.
(invited - had invited - were invited - had been invited)
- 4- I won't forgive him he apologizes to me.
(so that - unless - as long as - without)
- 5- If there is a lot of rain , the rings wider.
(are - will be - are going to be - would be)
- 6- (Will - Did - Can - Would) he understand the lesson if he read the summary?
- 7- If it in small doses, the drug has no harmful effects.
(takes - has taken - was taken - is taken)

Find and correct the mistake

1. Were he arrived early, he would see us. *if*
2. If I felt tired , I usually go to bed early. *wasn't feel*
3. Unless his cleverness, he wouldn't get the prize. *without*
4. What will you do if you had much money? *would*
5. The accident wouldn't happen if he hadn't been using his mobile. *have*

Past perfect الماضي التام **had + p.p.** يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر

- The police arrived after the robbers had left.

ماضي تام + past perfect + till / until + ماضي بسيط منفى

- He didn't park his car until he had found a place.

ماضي بسيط + than + p.p. + no sooner + had + فاعل
ماضي بسيط + when + p.p. + hardly / scarcely + had + فاعل

We had no sooner decorated our new house than we moved into it.

No sooner had we decorated our new house than we moved into it.

⚡ No sooner did we decorate our new house than we moved into it. ⚡

Immediately on decorating our new house , we moved into it.

After \ as soon as , past perfect	ماضي بسيط past	had p.p ماضي تام
Having + p.p	ماضي بسيط past	
Before = By the time	ماضي بسيط	past perfect ماضي تام
Since - فترة محددة أو ماض بسيط	present perfect مضارع تام / تام مستمر	
فترة محددة أو ماض بسيط	present perfect + since مضارع تام / تام مستمر	
While = As = Just as	ماضي مستمر / ماضي بسيط	Past cont. ماضي مستمر
During اثناء + noun	ماضي بسيط past	

On + noun / v+ing عندما	ماضي مستمر past cont
When ماضي بسيط	حدثان وقعا في نفس الوقت / ماضي بسيط
When ماضي بسيط	حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر / ماضي تام past perfect
When ماضي بسيط	حدث قطع حدث آخر / ماضي مستمر Past cont.

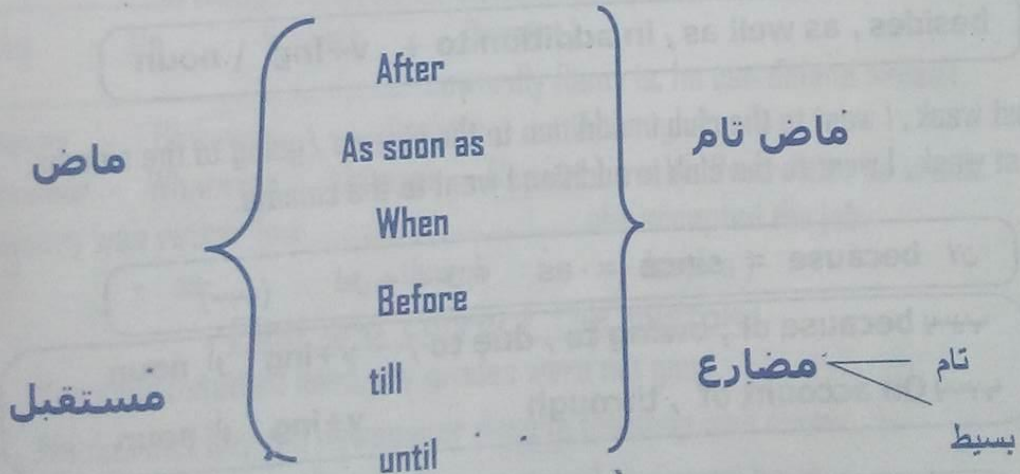
يعبر عن had been + v + ing . الماضي التام المستمر

يُفعل استمر لفترة قبل حدث آخر

- He had been smoking for 30 years when / before he finally stopped.

للتقديم تفسير لشيء حدث في الماضي.

There was a smell of cigarettes because someone had been smoking.



Choose the correct answer :

- 1- How long before your train arrived?
a) had you waited b) had you been waiting
c) have you been waiting d) have you waited
- 2- My clothes were dirty because I the car all morning.
(had been repairing - had repaired - repaired - am repairing)
- 3- Hassan borrowed money from Ali because he.....his money at home.
(left - had left - had been leaving - leaving)
- 4- As soon as hethe fax , he will telephone us. ☺
(received - had been receiving - had received - receives)
- 5-had I saved a lot of money when I bought a car.
(No sooner - After - By the time - Scarcely)
- 6- When I arrived at the station, the train (left - had left) so I missed it.
- 7- Hadeer had turned off the lights before (left - leaving - had left).
- 8- By then , the football match (had begun - began - begins - begin).

Find and correct the mistake

- 1- No sooner Aly had passed his driving test than he bought a car.
- 2- Fatma last ate fish since she was in Alex.
- 3- We were working for 3 hours when the storm began.
- 4- Youssef was sad because his grandfather leaves him nothing in his will.
- 5- Nobody leaves until the meeting had ended.

Conjunctions

besides , as well as , in addition to + v+ing \ noun

Last week, I went to the club in addition to the cinema /going to the cinema.
Last week, I went to the club in addition I went to the cinema.

(سبب) فعل + فاعل + because = since = as لان

بِسبَبِ because of , owing to , due to , v+ing أو noun

بسبب On account of , through v+ing أو noun

لذلك so = therefore = consequently + فاعل + فعل (نتيجة)

لذلك thus = that's why = as a result

مصدر + can , may + فاعل + in order that = so as that = so that لكي
 مصدر + to = in order to = so as to + لكي

....., فعل + فاعل + Although / Though / Even though بالرغم من

....., فعل + فاعل + صفة / ظرف However

....., فعل + فاعل + as + صفة / ظرف

....., (noun) + (v + ing) + In spite of / Despite بالرغم من

....., (noun) + (v + ing) + with all = regardless of = for all بالرغم من

وسط الجملة but لكن = yet = however مع ذلك
 فعل + فاعل + اسم أو ضمير whatever مهما

و لكن ايضاbut also..... ليس فقط not only تأتي قبل الفعل الأساسي

Omar can not only speak English but also he can speak French.

Not only can Omar speak English but also he can speak French.

1- Hany didn't get high marks last year he studied hard.

(although - however - despite - in spite of)

2- Aly and Hosam were dismissed bad manners.

(because - despite - due to - despite)

3-of being known as a rich man, Omar is miser.

(As - On - In spite - Despite)

4-cowardly Ramy is, he can defend himself.

(Whatever - However - Despite - Although)

5- (However - Whatever - Although - Despite) wealth Omar has, he is sad.

6- The salary was rather lowshe accepted the job.

(yet - as - though - despite)

Find and correct the mistake

1. However I studied hard, my grades were not good. *Although*
2. We couldn't buy the newspaper despite the shop was closed. *because*
3. The hotel was fully booked, but we stayed at a guest house. *so*
4. Although hard Khaled studies, he doesn't get good marks. *however*
5. However you say, I won't believe you. *whatever*

V+ing / to + inf.

يأتي بعد الاتي inf. المصدر	v + ing يأتي بعد الاتي
1- to	1- Verbs , enjoy , go , mind.....
2- do , does , did	2- look forward to - object to - take to be used to / be accustomed to
3- can , could , will , shall , must , needn't	3- busy - worth - can't help - can't stand , it's no use
4- had better , would rather make / let / help	4- prepositions , by , for , about.....

make مفعول + inf. مفعول

be + made to + inf. مجهول

help + inf / to + inf

like , love , prefer + ing { عموما } I like drinking tea.

would + (like , love , prefer) } مصدر + to

like , love , prefer { في وقت معين }

remember - forget - regret + v + ing

الفعل حدث

remember - forget - regret + to inf.

الفعل لم يحدث أو سوف يحدث

1- If you use my pen , remember (to give - giving) it back to me.

2- I'm sorry I forgot (to bring - bringing) your camera.

try + to + inf. يبذل مجهود - يحاول

try + v + ing

يجرب

Mostafa tried (to work - working) out the problem.

stop + to + inf.

يتوقف لكي

stop + v + ing

يتوقف عن

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- She was doing exercise, then she stoppedto the radio news.
(listening - to listen - listened - listen)
- 2- I regrettedher in public.
(criticize - to criticize - criticizing - to criticizing)
- 3- I was made my homework again.
(do - to do - to be done - to be doing)

Find and correct the mistake

1. Remember switched off the lights before you go out, please. *to switch*
2. I regret to go to the cinema. It was not a very good film. *going*
3. She loves cook for her family. *cooking*
4. I tried running after the dog , but I was too slow. *to run*

Wishing - I wish / If only

يأتي بعدها الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن ندم أو تمنى في المضارع .

- I do not know where my keys are. = I wish I knew where my keys were.
- I cannot swim under water. = I wish I could swim underwater.
- يأتي بعدها ماضي تام للتعبير عن ندم أو تمنى في الماضي

- 1- He is sorry he didn't study medicine at university.
He wishes he had studied medicine at university.
- 2- He didn't listen to the teacher's advice. He's sorry now.
He wishes he had listened to the teacher's advice.

Find and correct the mistake

1. I wish the weather were fine yesterday. *had been*
2. I wish I will be in Alexandria now. *were*
3. I wish the school holidays is longer. *were*

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- I wish Iwhere I left my jacket yesterday.
(know - had known - have known - knew)
- 2- I wish I (do - did - done - had done) more revision this year.
- 3- My friend advised me to see a doctor. I wish Ihis advice now.
(took - take - had taken - have taken)

Modal Verbs

must , may , might , can't , mustn't

Necessity

I must visit my grandparents more often. (It's important to me that I do.)

I must see my doctor tomorrow.

Deduction الاستنتاج

- ✓ I'm sure he is a doctor. He must be a teacher.
- ✓ I'm sure he passed the test. He must have passed the test.
- ✓ I'm sure , he isn't the killer. He can't be the killer.
- ✓ I'm sure he didn't get full mark. He can't have got full mark.

It's probable he will arrive. He may arrive.

- Perhaps she phoned me. She may have phoned me.

I am very uncertain, she might attend my party.

- I am very uncertain that he passed. He might have passed.

◆ Have to = Need to

◆ تستخدم have to / need to للتعبير عن إلزام مفروض علينا وليس أماننا اختيار

- If she wants to start her course this year, she has to apply soon.

Mustn't

◆ تستخدم Must not / Mustn't للتعبير عن أن شيء ممنوع أو غير مسموح به

◆ Mustn't = (be) not allowed = (be) not permitted to =
(be) banned to = (be) prohibited to= (be) forbidden to

- You mustn't smoke in hospitals. = You aren't allowed to smoke in hospitals.
- You aren't permitted to smoke in hospitals. = You are forbidden to smoke.....

Find and correct the mistake

1. Perhaps Mona must have gone shopping. *may have*
2. I must go on the school trip. I haven't decided yet. *may*
3. You've been travelling all day. You can't be tired. *must*

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Maged the e-mail. I'm sure he did.
(must have sent - should have sent - can't have sent - might have sent)
- 2- The criminal have escaped through that well-locked door.
(could - can't - must - may)
- 3- You take medicine as soon as you get home. This is very important.
(may - might - can - must)
- 4- At my sports club, everyone wear flat shoes. It's an important rule.
(has to - should - have to - might)

indirect Study this

فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة استفهام

1- He said to me " **When** do you watch the news ? "

فعل + فاعل أداة ربط

He asked me **when** I watched the news.

2- She said to her friend " I was absent yesterday."

She told her friend that she had been absent the day before.

3- He said " I am very well now."

He said that he was very well then.

He said / explained / confirmed / complained / admitted + that فعل ماضى + فاعل

1- I said to my friend "open the door, please".

I asked my friend to open the door.

2- My father said to me " Don't waste your time".

My father advised me not to waste my time.

Find and correct the mistake

- 1- Ramy said to me if I knew that his sister had been ill. *told asked*
- 2- Omar told " I am very well now ". *said said*
- 3- Abdu asked me where had I put the bag the day before. *I had*
- 4- Hayat asked her friend weather she had finished her work. *whether*

Choose the correct answer :

- 1- Aly (wondered - said - said to - told) his son he had bought a car the day before.
- 2- Can you kindly tell me where ?
(is the manager - the manager is - the manager was - was the manger)
- 3- Manal's parents asked her.....she had finished her homework or not.
(weather - whether - if - to)
- 4- Mennah has just told Aliaa that they.....to their friend's wedding tonight.
(would go - have gone - were going - are going)
- 5- Mary said that they the film the following day.
(will see - would see - had seen - have seen)

Relatives ضمائر الوصل

- ♣ The man who / whom / that I lived with was honest.
- ♣ The boy to whom you listen is top of our class (تسبق whom بحرف جر)
- ♣ The man with whom I lived was honest. ⇨ (who / that) لا نستخدم حرف جر قبل
- ♣ Dalia is my friend whose sister lives in London
- ♣ The villa in which he lives is very nice. ♣ The villa where he lives is very nice.
- ♣ The day on which they met was remembered for long.
- ♣ The day when they met was remembered for long.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The residents stay ended , have to renew it.
(who - whose - that - where)
- 2- Dr. Esraa used to go with her father to meetings she learned a lot.
(at which - that - whose - at where)
- 3- Can you suggest a time (who - whose - when - which) you can come to me ?
- 4- I played a long game with my brother,made me very tired.
(which - when - that - who)

Find and correct the mistake

1. The man for who my brother works is very friendly. ~~who~~ ^{for whom}
2. The person who's job is to clean the school is absent today. ^{whose}
3. Did you understand that I told you? ^{what}
4. The worries from that she suffers are not easy to be get rid of. ^{which}

Respond to each of the following situations :



- 1- You think your friend likes horror films but you want to make sure.
You like horror films, don't you?
- 2- A friend asks you to recommend him a place to visit during holiday.
I recommend Aswan.
- 3- Your friend thinks that the match was boring, you have another saying.
I think the match was interesting.
- 4- The teacher asks you which language skills you would like to improve.
I would like to improve reading, writing and listening.
- 5- A foreign friend asks you about the places of interest in Egypt.
I think the pyramids, Luxor and Aswan.
- 6- A friend suggests swimming as a good way to keep fit, State another way
I think running is a good way to keep fit.
- 7- You persuade or convince your friend to read a certain book.
It will be nice if you read this book. / You should read this book.
- 8- A friend is worried about an interview tomorrow.
Suggest a way to make him / her feel better.
Be calm. Take it easy. Be confident كن واثق
- 9- You ask someone about their qualifications and experience.
What are your qualifications and experience?
- 10- You want to know about your friend's study habits.
Can you tell me about your study habits?
- 11- Your brother looks worried, you want to know if he has a problem.
Do you have a problem? What is the matter?
- 12- Someone asks where your friend Ali is. You have not seen him for a long time.
You are almost certain he is on holiday.
I am almost certain he is on holiday.
- 13- A friend is pessimistic about the future of Egypt. You are at the other extreme.
No, I am not pessimistic. I am optimistic about the future of Egypt.
- 14- You ask a friend whether he or she was a good school student.
Were you a good school student?
- 15- You hear someone use a word you do not understand. The word is energy
What does energy mean? / What is the meaning of energy?
- 16- A friend wants a job to help poor people. Advise him or her.
I think you should join a charitable organisation?

Mention the place, the speakers and the function in these min-dialogues

1- A: I'd like to extend my visa to stay in Cairo for another week.

مطالبة التمديد

B: With pleasure, your passport please.

Place: airport

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function A:

2- A: Can I help you, sir?

B: Yes, please. I'd like to have these pants

البنطال

and shirts cleaned and pressed.

مطالبة تنظيف وعتة

Place:

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function B:

3- A: I've come to report the theft of my car.

تقديم

B: How did this happen?

قصة السرقة

A: I left it in a side street and went shopping.

رجل البقالة

When I came back, I didn't find it.

لم أكن أجد

Place:

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function A:

4- A: We have to give our English homework in today.

طالب

B: I know, but I don't know where my book is.

أين الكتاب

A: Isn't it in your school bag?

Place: school

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function B: replay

B: No, I think I must have left it at home.

5- A: What time will you be checking out tomorrow?

متى الخروج

B: I will leave early to catch my flight.

تذيل في وقت

I'd like a 6 a.m wake up call.

Place: hotel

Speaker A:

Speaker B:

Function A:

A: Well, you can check out and I will arrange it.

6- A: Please, have a look at our pamphlet. Which tour do you prefer?

نشرة

B: What do you recommend?

A: I recommend Sharm El-Sheikh.

شرم الشيخ

Place:

Speaker A: travel agent

Speaker B:

Function B:

7- A : I'd like to know what is on today.

B : It's an action film.

Place : cinema

Speaker A : spectator / viewer / citizen

Speaker B : clerk / assistant

Function A : ask for information / request

8- A : It's kind of you to come and see me here.

B : I hope you a speedy recovery.

Place : hospital

Speaker A : patient

Speaker B : visitor

Function : polite remark

9- A : I see from your C.V. that you have

graduated from university in 2001.

B : Yes, that's right.

Place : office / company

Speaker A : manager

Speaker B : applicant

Function : interview

A : How long have you been working in marketing?

B : For 3 years.

10- A : Excuse me , madam. May I have a look inside your handbag , please ?

B : What for ?

A : It's only security measures before
boarding a plane.

Place : airport

Speaker : A : clerk

Speaker : B : passenger

Function : request & ask

11- A : Welcome back , have you got anything that should be taxed ?

B : I've got this video camera. How much should I pay ?

A : 1500 pounds.

Place : customs جمرک

Speaker A : clerk

Speaker B : passenger

Function : inquiry & answer

12- A : Show me the names of customers who phoned.

B : Here they are.

A : O.K. type this letter and send it by fax now.

Place : office

Speaker A : manager

Speaker B : secretary

Function A : request

The Prisoner of Zenda

- 1- In what way is Rassendyll's life similar to Fritz and Sapt's ?
- 2- How did Rassendyll get his red hair and straight nose?
- 3- Why was Rose angry with Rudolf at breakfast?
- 4- Where could Countess Amelia's pictures be seen?
Show that Robert had an interest in Countess Amelia.
- 5- King Rudolf Elphberg was grateful and felt indebted مدین to Rassendyll. Explain
- 6- Why did Rassendyll stay in the woods after the fight at the castle?
- 7- Why do you think Johann was willing يرغب to act as a spy for Rassendyll?
- 8- Why was Rassendyll keen on getting the people of Ruritania to like him more than they liked the Duke ?
- 9- Why does Rassendyll become good at pretending that he has forgotten rules people he has met ?
- 10- How did Max Holf , the brother of Johann, meet his end?
- 11- How did the princess react to Rassendyll recalling that he thought he had no need to worry about society?
- 12- Why do you think Rassendyll told the princess that when he was younger , he thought he didn't need to worry about society ?
- 13- How do Sapt and Fritz know that the king is still alive?
- 14- How did Rassendyll prevent people from noticing he wasn't the real King?
- 15- How did the different people of Strelsau feel about the King?
- 16- Why did Rassendyll decide to stop at Zenda and stay at the inn?
- 17- Why did Rassendyll kill Max? Why did Rassendyll say he was forced to kill Max?
- 18) Sapt was always wise enough to take the right decision at the right time.
- 19- How was the old castle of Zenda well defended and how could it be reached?
- 20- Rassendyll and Sapt needed a permit to leave the city. Why ?
- 21- Why did the innkeeper like Duke Michael more than the King?
22. Why did the men who came to the lodge have spades with them?
23. What did Johann tell Rassendyll about the real king's condition?
24. Who is Detchard?
25. What did Antoinette tell Rassendyll when he went to the summer house?
26. What did Sapt want Rassendyll to do at the ball?
- 27- Why did the King's prison have a large stone pipe leading to the moat?

- 28- How did Sapt react when Rassendyll almost told Princess Flavia the truth of who he was?
- 29- Why did Rupert attack Antoinette?
- 30- Why do you think Michael's servants did not put down their weapons when Rupert told them to?

Quotations

1- "The King likes to live well. Let's say he prefers eating to action, but he's a kind man and he's our King. We'd do anything for him."

a- Who does Fritz say this to?

Fritz to Rassendyll.

b- In what way is the King like the listener?

They both like to live well and not to work.

c- How does the King's character cause a problem for him that night?

He likes to eat too much and he ate a lot of the poisoned cakes.

2- "It must have been Duke Michael."

a. Who deduced that? To whom? Fritz to Sapt and Rassendyll

b. What must Duke Michael have done? He must have poisoned the king.

c. On what occasion was this?

after the king was poisoned by the cake which Michael sent.

3- "Nervous. I'm not made of stone, you know."

a- Who said this to Sapt? Rassendyll

b- Where were they when this was said? near the train station in Strelsau.

c- Why was the speaker nervous?

because people might realise that he was not the real King.

4- "Brother, I'm so sorry. I didn't know you were waiting, otherwise I'd have asked you in sooner."

a- Where were they when Rassendyll said this to Michael?

They were at Princess Flavia's palace.

b- Why didn't Michael go into the room before he was asked?

As no one was allowed to go into the room without the King's permit.

c- Why didn't Rassendyll ask him to come into the room sooner?

He didn't know that Michael needed the King's permit.

5- " So do I, but I'm not certain. I'll go to the house tonight."

a. Who said this and to whom? Rassendyll to Sapt

b-What did the speaker mean by 'So do I' ?

Rassendyll believed that Michael must have written that letter .

c-Which house did the speaker talk about? The summer house

6- " You do not know me, but I do not want you to fall into the power of the Duke."

a- Who wrote these words in a letter? Antoinette de Mauban

b- Who was the letter addressed to? to Princess Flavia.

c- What advice did the letter give?

She should not accept any invitation from Michael.

She should not go anywhere without many guards.

7- " That will leave two men alive : you and me. You'll stay as the King and I'll have a reward."

a- Who said this to Rassendyll? Rupert Hentzau

b- What was the plan that the person suggested?

he would set the time for an attack on the castle, but Sapt, Fritz, the King and the Duke must all die.

c- Why do you think Rassendyll refused this plan?

As he knew this was morally wrong.

OR because he couldn't trust Rupert.

8- " You could have become an ambassador yourself one day!

If you don't go, you'll never be anyone important!"

a- Who said this to Rassendyll? Rose said this.

b- Where did the person want him to go and why?

to Ruritania to work for Sir Jacob, the British ambassador

c- Why didn't Rassendyll want to do what the person wanted?

as it would cause problems because he looked so much like the King.

4- " So , you'd prefer to hunt animals than do your duties in the Capital?"

a-Who said this to whom? Princess Flavia to Rassendyll.

b-When did the person say this?

when Rassendyll was going to Zenda to hunt Michael.

14- " But you can't say that in public, can you?

Because then people would know you've kidnapped the real King."

a-Who said this to whom? Rassendyll to Rupert Hentzau.

b-What couldn't those people say in public?

that Rassendyll wasn't the real King.

c-What was the only way for Michael to become King?

to kill the King and kill Rudolf Rassendyll and marry Flavia.

15- " You know the game's not finished yet , and until it is ,

I will choose my own name."

a-Who said this to whom? Rassendyll to Rupert Hentzau.

b-When was this said?

when Rupert went to Rassendyll at Tarlenheim to give him a message .

c-Why did the speaker say the game hasn't finished?

Rupert asked Rassendyll to stop pretending that he was the King as they knew who he was.

Answers

- 1- Rassendyll was an officer in the Queen's army. Fritz and Sapt were officers for the King, so they would understand each other well.
- 2- From his grandmother Countess Amelia who had married a member of the Ruritanian royal family, Elphbergs who were famous for red hair and straight nose.
3. because Rudolf didn't want to work or have any responsibilities.
- 4- He had paintings of her on the walls of his house.
5. Rassendyll taught him what a true king should be.
- Rassendyll saved the king from Michael who wanted to kill him.
- 6- because he was injured and he didn't want anyone to see him because people would think he was the King.
- 7-As he didn't like the Duke, he worked for him because he was afraid.
- 8- He thought that if there was a fight between him and the Duke, the people would support him.
- 9- He always made mistakes as he was a pretend king. He has to do this so that people will still think he is the real King.
- 10- Rassendyll killed him while sleeping in the boat near the pipe.
- 11- She was surprised.
- 12- Because he thought that he was himself, Rudolf Rassendyll.
- 13- Three of Michael's men were in the castle, The drawbridge was kept up and no one could enter the castle without the permission of Michael or Rupert.
- 14- When he made mistakes, He pretended that he forgot.
- 15- The poor people didn't like the king but the rich people liked the king.
- 16- because all hotels were full because of the coronation day.
- 17- as it was war and Max was an enemy, he worked for Michael.
- 18- When the King was unconscious فاقد الوعي, Sapt persuaded Rassendyll to take the place of the King in coronation.
- 19- It was surrounded by a moat of water and it could be reached only by a drawbridge.
- 20- on coronation day, no one was allowed to leave the city without a permit.
- 21- as Michael always lived in Ruritania and cared about the people.
The King was only interested in hunting, good food and travelling.
22. to bury Josef's body.
23. He was very ill and they had to move quickly to save the king.

- 24- an Englishman who was one of Duke Michael's six men.
25. She told him Michael's plan about killing him there.
26- to ask Princess Flavia to marry him.
27- to put down the king's body into the moat after killing him.
28- He was angry but told Rassendyll someone wanted to see him.
29. because he learnt that she wrote letters to Rassendyll.
30- because they were angry that Rupert killed the Duke.

Translate into Arabic

- 1- All religions call for peace, mercy and peaceful co existence and reject violence , fanaticism , extremism and terrorism.

تدعو كل الأديان إلى السلام والرحمة والتعايش السلمي ونبذ العنف والتعصب والتطرف والارهاب

- 2- A lot of countries are expected to face water shortage. Egypt is among those countries that will suffer from lack of water. Some of the Nile Basin countries are building dams over the Nile to generate electricity that will probably reduce the third of Egypt's share of water.

من المتوقع ان تعاني كثير من الدول نقص في مصادر المياه و مصر من بين هذه الدول التي سوف تعاني من قلة المياه. تقيم بعض دول حوض النيل السدود لتوليد الكهرباء مما سوف يخفض ثلث نصيب مصر من الماء

- 3- Co-operation among nations of the world will result in spreading peace and security. All countries should help each other to improve the living conditions of their people.

يؤدي التعاون بين الدول إلى نشر السلام والأمن. ويجب على تلك الدول مساعدة بعضها البعض لتحسين مستوى معيشة الشعوب .

- 4- Today we live in a global village where news and information move very quickly from north to south. Thanks to the computer and the internet , we become acquainted with what happens in the world while we are at home.

نعيش الآن في قرية عالمية حيث تنتقل الأخبار والمعلومات بسرعة هائلة من الشمال إلى الجنوب وذلك بفضل الكمبيوتر والانترنت أصبحنا على علم بما يحدث في العالم أثناء جلوسنا في البيت.

Translate into English



١- من الطبيعي أن تكون لمصر علاقات قوية مع كل الدول لأنها دولة رائدة في كل المجالات.

It is normal for Egypt to have strong relations with all countries because it is a pioneering country in all fields.

٢- يجب علينا ترشيد الاستهلاك في المياه والكهرباء والطعام وذلك لمواجهة ارتفاع الأسعار المتزايد.

We have to rationalize consumption of water, electricity and food to face the increasing rise in prices.

٣- ان الإرهاب ليس الوسيلة المناسبة لفرض وجهات النظر ولكن الحوار الموضوعي هو الذي يؤدي إلى حلول مثالية لمشاكلنا في المجتمع.

Terrorism isn't the right means to impose view-points but it is the objective dialogue that leads to ideal solutions to the problems in society.

٤- يرفض الشعب المصري بأسره الارهاب والعنف وقتل الأبرياء.

The entire Egyptian people reject terrorism, violence and the killing innocent people.

٥- إن موقع مصر الجغرافي المتميز و آثارها الرائعة جعلها واحدة من أهم الدول السياحية في العالم.

Egypt's geographical location and its wonderful monuments made it one of the most important tourist countries in the world.

٦- تعتبر قناة السويس أعظم ممر مائي بين الشرق والغرب، ولقد أصبحت مصدرا هاما للدخل القومي.

The Suez Canal is the greatest water way between East and west. It has become an important source of national income.

٧- ان استصلاح و زراعة الصحراء سوف يساعد في حل مشكلة الزيادة السكانية.

Reclaiming and cultivating the desert will help to solve the problem of over-population.

٨- يعتبرنهر النيل شريان الحياة بالنسبة لمصر لذلك نقول ان مصر هي هبة النيل.

The Nile is the blood stream for Egypt so we say that Egypt is the gift of the Nile

٩- يهدف التعليم الي خلق مواطن مصري قادر علي مواجهة تحديات الحياة الحديثة.

Education aims at creating an Egyptian citizen able to face the challenges of modern life.

General Secondary Education Certificate Examination, First Foreign language

Respond to each of the following situations :

(4 marks)

- 1- You are asked about your marital status. *I am single*
- 2- Your friend suggests spending the weekend outdoors. You have a different idea. *no I suggest watching TV*
- 3- A tourist asks you if you mind showing him around the city. You agree. *Not at all*
- 4 -When you think that something is not true. *I don't think so*

2) Mention the place, the speakers and the language function

(4 marks)

1- A : I need a loan to expand my business .

Place : *bank*B : OK, we'll need a business plan . *جدد*Speaker A : *bank**شركة*

Speaker B :

2- A : Good morning , madam. Can I help you? *نعم*

Function A :

B : Yes, please. I'd like to get a new passport.

What can I do? *نعم*

Place :

A : Please, fill in this form and bring two photos.

Speaker A :

You are to pay 150 pounds. *150*

Speaker B :

Function B : *request*

3) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1- The man the car was stolen , called the police.

a) who

b) whom

c) whose

d) from whom

2- I remember to the circus by my grandfather when I was a child.

a) taking

b) to be taken

c) being taken

d) was taken

3. The High Dam of Aswan Egypt with electricity.

a) affords

b) deprives

c) inhibits

d) supplies

4- Sherif isn't here. He have gone home to study for the next test.

a) must

b) can

c) ought

d) would

5- My doctor advised me to spend my abroad so as to get better quickly.

a) reputation

b) recuperation

c) reproduction

d) introduction

6- Although my question was easy, he refused it.

a) answering

b) for answering

c) to answer

d) answer

7- Germs are We can't see them by the naked eye.

a) visible

b) seen

c) invisible

d) advisable

- 8- It was so dark, I could see my son.
a) that b) but c) though d) because
- 9- running your business is hard work, it is enjoyable.
a) However b) Because of c) Despite d) Although
- 10- At the weekend, my aunt asked me what I since we last met.
a) did b) was doing c) have done d) had been doing
- 11- They were interested hear about life in Egypt.
a) in b) on c) for d) to
- 12- There was great when our team won the football match.
a) procession b) imprisonment c) excitement d) attachment
- 13- He wrote a report some investments.
a) in b) to c) about d) on
- 14- Aisha's parents asked her she had finished her homework or not.
a) weather b) where c) if d) whether
- 15- I have felt really tired today, I went to bed early last night.
a) because b) so c) despite d) although
- 16- I hope that by the end of next week, our roof will have been
a) repair b) repairing c) repaired d) repairs

4- Find the mistake in Six Only of the following sentences, then write it correctly:

1. The more people want to do something, the cheapest it will become.
2. The good news are that my sister had twin baby girls.
3. My parents pay gi dual visits to my school to meet my teachers. *Regular*
4. My brother had a good educated, he went to one of the best universities. *Education*
5. The Chinese built the Great Wall of China to keep the riders out. *raider*
6. I feel boring when I have nothing to do. *bored*
7. On hear the good news, Ahmed phoned his parents.
8. Teachers and supervisors belong to the teaching confession. *profession*

5- Read the following passage then answer the questions. (4 Marks)

Mr. Tarek used to travel by train and always liked more comfort. So, when he got into a train he used to put his suitcase on the seat beside him and pretend it belonged to another passenger who had gone to buy something.

One day he did this when the train was very crowded. Other passengers came and sat on the other seats, except the one that his suitcase was lying on. Then, an old man arrived, looked at Mr. Tarek's suitcase and said, "Is this somebody's seat?" "Yes", answered Mr. Tarek. "A friend of mine is travelling with me, and he has gone to buy a newspaper. He will return soon." Mr. Tarek opened the window and looked out to make the old man think that he was anxious about his friend. "All right", said the old man. "I will sit here until your friend comes back, and then I'll stand somewhere". Mr. Tarek could say nothing and all the other passengers were watching and listening. Several minutes passed, the whistle blew, and the train began to move. Mr. Tarek's friend did not come back. The old man jumped and said, "I'm sorry, your friend seems to have missed the train. We don't want him to be separated from his suitcase. So, I'll throw it out of the window".

A) Answer the following questions :

1- Whom did the suitcase belong to?

2- Find a word from the passage which have the same meaning as broken apart.

3- What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

B-Choose the correct answer :

4-On that day, there werepeople on the train.

a- a lot of b- only c- few d- hardly any

5- Mr. Tarek put the suitcase on the seat beside him to.....

a- book the seat for his friend. b- sit comfortably
c- comfort his suitcase d- book the seat for the old man

D - The Prisoner of Zenda

7) A- Answer the following questions:

1- Show that Robert had an interest in Countess Amelia? ✕

.....

2-What was Marshal Strakencz?

3-What did the three men do once they opened the door of the summer house?

They killed the queen's dog.

4- What happened at the lodge during the coronation?

They killed the king.

B) Read the following quotations then answer the questions:

"It must have been Duke Michael."

a. Who deduced that? To whom did he/she pass their deduction?

Fritz to Ross.

b. What must Duke Michael have done?

c. Why did the speaker mention the Duke in particular?

Because Duke Michael was a merchant.

Find the mistake in Two Only of the following sentences and correct it : (2 marks)

1- Johann's mother told Michael's men what had happened in the palace somehow.

2- Fritz told Rassendyll the history of the King before entering Strelsau. *waiting*

3- Sir Jacob Borrodaile was going to become an engineer.

8-Write a paragraph of about 100 words on ONE Only of the following topics : (6 Marks)

"The advantages of the internet"

"School is not the only source of learning"

F- Translation

(5 Marks)

9) A. Translate into Arabic:

There are many things to be said in favour of technological advancement.

It undoubtedly makes people's lives easier. Without modern technology, the world would be a much harder place to live in.

بلا شك أن التكنولوجيا

B. Translate into English:

١- العلم والعمل هما السبيل الوحيد لتحقيق الرفاهية والتقدم لأي أمة.

٢- يجب علينا معاملة ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة بطريقة تشجعهم على الاندماج في المجتمع.